verely as any of those who made trespasses of a similar nature. Those notes were taken for these transactions in order that the Sur. Gen. could have something he could administer; if he released the lumber he could not get it back again, but he could hold the notes until the matter was dealt with. In regard to opening the boom, Ellis, instead of telegraphing the department, ought to have gone to Ferguson and said: 'Sir, I understand you are about to open this boom and take the lumber out, and I have received instructions to obtain sufficient force to hold the lumber; will you interfere after this?' Had he done that this expense of having these sixteen men would not have been incurred. It was an arbitrary proceeding and showed the animus of the man. There was not a particle of evidence to show that Ferguson in any way attempted to open the boom. But the boom master tells him this, and he telegraphs to the office that Ferguson was doing it, and then engages sixteen men at $4 each for twenty-four hours. He would not charge the Committee with injustice in taking the evidence, but he would say, taking up the Report made in the first instance, and looking at the fact that the Chairman of the Committee refused to allow the Surveyor General to ask questions of the witness, except through the chair in the first part of the investigation, that the investigation was not made in the spirit it should have been. They ought to have afforded the Surveyor General the fullest opportunity to make his statements.—It was true the Chairman subsequently receded from the position as he found the force of opinion against him. The Committee had not exhausted the testimony.—They ought to have consented to have sent for Senator Ferguson, and it was part of their duty to have sent for the Chief Commissioner. If the Committee had simply reported the evidence to the House he would not have made the remarks he now made, but when the Report was a synopsis of the evidence, that synopsis ought to have presented Ferguson's view of the matter as well as the view of Ellis. It should have presented the fact that it was the intention of Ferguson to take out those licenses, and it ought to have shown that those notes were held by the department for the purpose of being admitted by the Surveyor General that the money did not belong to the Province. They ought to have presented the facts of the case from both sides, the same as a Judge would charge a Jury from the Bench.

Mr. Tweedie said he had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the remarks that had been made. He had disagreed with the committee who composed the committee at first, because the fullest investigation had not been had in the matter. He had thought the Surveyor General should have been allowed to explain the charge brought against him. That report having been referred back to give the Surveyor General the fullest opportunity to investigate the matter and to give his clear statement, which, he said, would satisfy all doubts. That had been done, and the report and evidence had been brought in and read at the Clerk's table. The hon. member for Gloucester moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the Report. He thought then that some member of the Government would move some amendment to it, but when he saw no member of the Government rise in his place he thought for once they were going to have this matter before the Committee, and have it discussed fairly, and the minority of the House would have a chance to express their opinions upon it. But what was his surprise when he saw his colleague rise and read this amendment. At that time he imagined the Government had got him to move it as it contained some statements he did not think his colleague agreed with. This fact struck him more particularly when he saw his hon. friend rise at the head of the Attorney General. But when he saw the amendment was in the hand-writing of his colleague he felt he must apologize for thinking the Government had anything to do with it. In regard to the matter of these seizures he would not take it up in detail, but was prepared to give some reasons why he could not vote for the amendment. Notwithstanding what had been said by the honorable gentlemen who had spoken in favor of the Government, he would join issue with them and say that he deemed it expedient to go into further consideration of this matter. Some honorable gentlemen had contended that it was a proper way to discuss the question with the Speaker in the chair. But it seemed to him they had a new rule every day. When the motion was made not to go into Committee of Supply, the Provincial Secretary contended that the Committee of the Whole was the proper place to discuss these matters, because the discussion would be more free, that members often think of some point after they have sat down, and they are debarred from speaking again with the Speaker in the chair. He (Mr. Tweedie) contended that there was no reason why they should not have gone into Committee upon the report, without having this amendment moved. Then again the House is debarred from giving an expression of their views by a resolution, they having to vote simply upon the amendment. In this amendment there were statements dragged in to draw away the attention of hon. members from the real facts and issues that should be before us. The dragging in of the stumpage question was to get the votes of some hon. members who are favorable to it. The first statement in the preamble to the resolution says trespasses were made in 1873 when the old mileage system was in force, and at a time when no specific sum was by law required to be paid in commutation of trespasses. Do they mean to say now that the whole sin of this iniquitous settlement with Ferguson by the Surveyor General rests upon the mileage system? They say the mileage system was the cause of all this. It is false and hollow. They had the same control of the Crown Lands under the old mileage system as they have under the new. The mileage system has nothing to do with the facts before us. The question is whether the Surveyor General acted honestly with the Province—whether he did his duty to the Province. He would say due consideration had not been given to this matter, and it had been settled without regard to the public weal. Mr. Inches in his evidence that the usual way of making seizures was by exacting a dollar a thousand. It is said there was no specific scale to calculate this lumber, but could not a scale be made for the time? Was it necessary we should have a scale fixed by law before the Messrs. Ferguson & Co. could be made to pay? He would ask for any evidence to show that in any trespass the price was not one dollar a thousand. The matter was decided without the careful enquiry which the preamble states was given to it. He would deny that any enquiry was made sufficient to alter the course first determined on when the lumber was seized. Did the Surveyor General at that time say there was no law or specific scale upon which to settle? No, he telegraphed to hold the lumber unless there was a dollar a thousand paid. He held that firm stand until that self-constituted delegation of Messrs. Kelly, Young and Fraser went over there. Hon. Mr. Kelly was evidently acting in the interest of Mr. Ferguson and not in the interest of the Province. Did Kelly take this matter into consideration before he advised the Surveyor General to give up this lumber to Ferguson? Did he say to Ferguson, "I am a member of the Government; if you have trespassed you must deal with the Crown Land Department? No, he pledged himself to look after the interest of Ferguson the first time he was asked. Did Young carefully consider the matter? No, he pledged himself to co-operate with Kelly in trying to get the Surveyor General to release the lumber without paying the one dollar a thousand. What position did Mr. Fraser occupy? Was he in a position to consider the matter in the interest of the Province? His partner was the paid agent of Messrs. Ferguson, and he had a right to look after their interests. If was not right for him to be their agent and a member of the Executive Council. The hon. member went on to show from the evidence that the notes taken were not given subject to equitable adjustment, and that the Government had not acted in good faith to the Province, and that it was not inexpedient to consider the matter further.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said some of the speeches of gentlemen opposite delighted him, but they were too long in proportion to what they contained. His name had been mixed up with the matter under consideration, so he would state, as briefly as possible, what he knew about it. Mr. Ferguson called on him at Chatham in the early part of the summer 1873, told him about his lumber being seized and said he was going to Fredericton to present his case before the Surveyor General. He (Kelly) told him it was no use for him to go to Fredericton, because the Surveyor General was away up the St. John river, and would not be back for several weeks. After Mr. Ferguson had told him the main facts connected with the seizures, he said that, although he could do nothing in the matter [illegible] warranted in saying that the [illegible] would deal fairly with him. [illegible] seemed to think that it [illegible] Government to treat citi[illegible] them, as Mr. Ferguson, in an arbitrary manner. [illegible] learn that when there [illegible] an officer of a department, authority, and pre-

sumes upon his official position to do a wrong to any one of the people, the Government cannot step in and see fair play administered. He was convinced that Ellis had persecuted Ferguson, and that there was danger of the latter's mill being shut for want of the logs that had been locked up in an arbitrary manner. So he gave the assurance that no wrong would be done, and he took sufficient interest in the matter to assist in arriving at an equitable determination of it. He telegraphed to the Surveyor General that he thought Ellis was persecuting Ferguson, and he had communication on the subject with Hon. Mr. Young. It had been said that Mr. Ferguson and himself were great friends politically. He was aware of no facts which bore out such an assertion, for that gentleman he had hardly spoken to for four years. When in Bathurst he did not cross the bridge, and was not at Ferguson's at all. If he did fraternize with any one it was with his friend Burns, who was always very genial and pleasant at home, and on that occasion was particularly so.—It might be that Burns had a design in it to keep him away from Ferguson's, but it was unnecessary, as he had no intention of going there, and his visit was occasioned by his thinking it would be a good time to make his summer trip to Gloucester and Restigouche as Commissioner of the Board of Works. All he had to do with the matter was to tell the Surveyor General that he hoped he would enquire fully and act fairly as between Ferguson and Ellis. He knew men were up those northern rivers all the year round, either chopping or driving lumber, and that licenses were only taken out when operations were properly located. He believed Ferguson to be an honorable man, not accustomed to pilfering from the public domain. On making a calculation he knew that twenty-five square miles would cover the area of all the trespasses charged against Ferguson, so when he found that he had to pay $1,000 for what he could have obtained and intended honestly to obtain for $200, he felt that he had been dealt with as severely as he deserved, to say the least. Regarding Ferguson's political influence, he expressed the same views as the Surveyor General, and said he had never any communication whatever with Moffatt on the subject. He knew also that the Provincial Secretary did not go to Ferguson's when the settlement was made, for he was sick at the hotel. He would ask whether he would have been justified in allowing Mr. Ferguson to go all the way from Chatham to Fredericton to see the Surveyor General when he knew he was not there, and he would put it to the House to say if he could give Ferguson any other advice than that which he did, viz.: to give his notes for whatever the seizing officer demanded, and the whole matter would be fairly considered and justly arranged. Hon. gentlemen seemed to take the bare fact that Ferguson got out so many logs, and they pretended to believe he ought to pay $1 per M. for them. It did not seem to occur to them that consideration should be given to the licenses he held and honestly intended to apply for. He believed the Surveyor General's department was most carefully and honestly looked after by him, and that he spared no pains or personal sacrifice to insure its efficiency. The Province was indebted to the Surveyor General for breaking up the old mileage system and introducing the stumpage system, under which trespassing was rendered very difficult. He was not the person to stand by and allow Mr. Ferguson, or any other person, to trample on the rights of the people, and he would always be found ready to protect the public interests against those who would encroach upon them. He had occasion to deal with such people in his own county, and did not shrink from the responsibility; but he was ever as ready to see any man righted when a wrong was sought to be done him. He knew, in reference to this as well as other matters, that slanders have been circulated against him, but his record would always be a sufficient answer to them. He referred to the Kent seizures of timber, which had been before the House last year, and said the Government had not been afraid in that case to compromise those trespasses in the interest of the poor settlers; yet this rich man, Ferguson, of whom they were all so much afraid, had to pay. He believed that persons outside the House were quite as much interested in the result of the matter as members themselves. As a side we was quite effective. If those gentlemen could not get seats inside they must be content to work outside, and it was a privilege he did not envy them the enjoyment of. He referred to the success of the stumpage regulations, and concluded by saying he was glad to see an investigating spirit abroad in the House. The more effect it had upon hon. gentlemen the better they might discover that the impression that his department owed some ten thousand dollars to one contractor for work done some time since was without any foundation in fact, and if they would make the investigation still more thorough, they would learn, with pleasure and surprise, no doubt, that his department did not owe two thousand dollars to all the contractors put together.

Mr. Burns said the hon. member for St. John (Mr. Hitel) had carefully avoided the real matter in connection with the case, but he had dealt in generalities. He wanted the House to believe that he (Burns) wanted the lumber to be confiscated. He did not say so by no means. The lumber was advertised for sale, and he would hurl back the insinuation and say he had done his duty to his country and himself. He (Elder) considered the examination not a fair one, because his particular line of action was not adopted. He appeared more like the adviser and counsel of the Surveyor General than a member of the Committee. He said he would not sign the report, but why did he not bring in a minority report? It was because they had no show for it. The hon. member then proceeded to answer all the arguments used by hon. members on the other side of the question, and closed his speech at midnight having occupied nearly three hours in delivery.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Swim's amendment, as follows; Yeas—Messrs. Fraser, Ring, Kelly, Stevenson, M'Queen, Crawford, Willis, Perley, Keans, Theriault, Flewelling, Phillips, Beveridge, M'Kay, Ryan, (Albert) Austin, Dow, Barker, Elder, Swim, Wood, M'Kenzie, Rogers—23. Nays—Messrs. Covert, Burns, Ryan (Gloucester) Johnson, Smith, M'Leod, Davidson, Tweedie, Humphrey, Pickard, Cotterell, Leighton—12.

April 11.

Mr. Burns committed a bill to amend an act to provide for the establishment of a police and lock-up house at Caraquet, which was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Phillips presented the report of the Committee on Debates.

Mr. Burns presented the report of the Committee on the petition of D. G. Smith.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved the resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to the erection of a Normal School with model departments. He said that from the exhaustive addresses that had been made upon the subject hon. members were fully informed of the necessity for this building. He [illegible] and explained the resolution. The land to be sold was to be laid out in blocks of not more than a thousand acres. This would cause competition, and it would, perhaps, bring three or four dollars per acre. The resolution referred to obtaining money from the Dominion Government. There was an act of the Dominion Parliament which permitted them to advance any money to the credit of the Provinces for the construction of any public work they might wish to engage in; and then it could be repaid again and interest received at five per cent.

The House went into Committee upon the resolution.—Mr. Ryan (Albert) in the chair.

The necessity for the construction of a Normal School building was admitted by Messrs. Butler, M'Kenzie, Covert, Davidson, Cotterell, Burns, Pickard, Woods, Swim, Smith and Tweedie, and its construction was ably advocated by Messrs. Dow, Fraser, Elder and M'Kay. The general expression of opinion of the members who spoke was that the public lands should not be sold, but that a better policy would be to issue debentures for the erection of a Normal School building.

Messrs. Davidson, Tweedie and Smith argued very strongly against the sale of the public lands. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson moved the resolution, of which he had given notice, respecting the French having the information contained in the annual report on agriculture.

There was some discussion on the item of $2,500 towards the erection of public buildings in Madawaska. The Provincial Sec'y explained that similar aid had always been extended when a new county had been erected.

Mr. Burns would like to be better informed of the finances of the county before giving this grant. He would ask an explanation of the Provincial Sec'y why it was that the People's Bank statement and the returns brought down by him did not agree. He did not think the affairs of the Bank wanted to be investigated. It was to secure an investigation into the financial affairs of the Province that they asked for a committee to be appointed. He would ask an explanation of how it was that on the 23rd of February the Bank owed $103,000 while that return says they owed the Province $167,000 on the 24th.

The Provincial Sec'y said he did not know anything about the deposits or the internal affairs of the People's Bank. He was happy to hear the hon. member had confidence in the stability of the Bank. The resolution of the hon. member was calculated to create the impression in the minds of persons not well informed that there were some doubts about that institution. He thought yesterday when he gave an explanation that he said the returns he placed on the table represented what was at the credit of the Receiver General. He had stated also that the Department had cash credits at the banks for which they drew checks. Every member was aware that we draw checks upon bank and they are a liability to the bank. If they look at the returns that are there they will see a large amount of contracts, $30,000; the greater part of that is paid by check of the Department of Public Works. Large balances are due the Supervisors. These are all paid by department checks. There are checks to the Receiver General. All the other services are paid by check, legislative expenses are paid by check. All are charged to check account. Deduct one from the other and they would find out the amount is what he had stated. That represents the general balance without deducting the departmental accounts. He had thought the object was to show what the floating indebtedness was. He had made the statement yesterday that the Province did not owe any floating indebtedness.—There was no old expenditure for which the Province was charged. He hoped this explanation would satisfy the House.

April 12.

The final chapter of the Consolidated Statutes was agreed to. The chairman (Mr. Burns) received the thanks of the Attorney General and the Speaker for the able manner in which he had performed his duties as chairman of the committee.

The Attorney General said the bill would not be brought into force as a whole until after the next session, as there might be imperfections in it.

Mr. Davidson moved the resolution of which he had given notice respecting the public printing. He read from the Auditor General's report to show the large amounts paid for printing. The expenses of printing in Nova Scotia had been much greater than ours, but now they were fifty per cent. less. He did not wish to destroy the efficiency of the printing or publicity that should be given to our acts, but in view of their reduced income anything that could properly be done to reduce their expenses should be done.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the mover of the resolution must be aware of the fact that the Queen's Printer, when he accepted the office, supposed it to be one of permanence. He was at that time editor of a paper in St. John, and no doubt from his political associations with the Government of the day, he received the appointment. He thought the House would not be desirous of interfering with an arrangement that existed between him and the Government without some reasonable notice. He would not say the expense should not be reduced, because he believed the expense should be reduced so long as the efficiency of the public service was not affected thereby. The work done at the office was first-class work; the office was convenient and accessible to the public departments, and everything was done with the greatest facility. The work was done at a scale of prices agreed upon between the Government and Mr. Fenety; it it was too high the Government will look into the matter. As to giving some of the public printing by tender, he had not given the matter much consideration; it was possible some part of it might be given out—if so, the Government would take the matter into consideration.

Mr. Smith said he was on the Committee appointed to examine the accounts, and some of those charges were very extravagant. He thought Mr. Fenety did his work well; but he had no right to make any higher charges than any other man. They were obliged to give him a larger portion of the work, but the scale of prices should be taken into consideration; therefore he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Davidson said he had performed his duty by bringing this matter before the House. If this House was satisfied to go on and pay this large amount he could not help it.

The resolution was carried.

The House went into Committee upon the report of the Special Committee upon the publication of the debates of the House, and the tenders of Mr. Smith and Mr. Tracy, Mr. Davidson in the chair.

An expression of opinion favorable to the publication of a synoptic report of the debates having been given, the matter was referred to the government for consideration.

April 13.

On motion of Mr. Tweedie, the report of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of D. G. Smith, was referred to the Government.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved the resolution of which he had given notice respecting the continuation of the subsidy granted by the Dominion Government. He said he did not intend to make any extended remarks. The Executive of the Province, looking forward to the continuance of the grant of $63,000, had opened negotiations with the Government of Nova Scotia with a view of procuring the united action of both Governments to secure this object. A delegation had visited Halifax to discuss the matter, and the result was that the Government of Nova Scotia agreed to introduce a similar resolution to this.

Mr. Covert said he would second the resolution with a great deal of pleasure. It was much to be desired that this grant should be continued, and in this matter the Government would receive the unanimous support of the Opposition.

Mr. Burns said it was not necessary for him to say he was desirous to join heartily in the measure to continue the subsidy. He thought no one could for a moment deny that our finances would be very much straightened if this subsidy would cease next year. He thought they had a fair and substantial claim against the Dominion Government. The revenues of the Province were not so large, while the expenditure in proportion to our population was much greater than the larger Provinces of the Dominion.—He would lend his aid to the Government to press upon the attention of the Dominion Government the necessity for continuing that subsidy.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The House being summoned by message from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber where, after the usual formalities, His Honor gave his assent to the acts passed by the Legislature, numbering nearly 70.—We publish those of local interest to our people, as well as others having a general bearing.

An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the Methodist Church of Canada.

An Act to incorporate Kent Driving Park Association.

An Act to authorize the municipality of the County of Gloucester, to raise money by way of loan to pay off the County debt.

An Act to prevent the destruction of fowl.

An Act to authorize the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the Police District of the Town of Newcastle.

An Act to authorize the Assessors of Rates for the several Parishes in the County of Gloucester to assess for the year 1876.

An Act to incorporate the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick, and the Subordinate Divisions in connection therewith.

An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act to incorporate the County of Northumberland."

An Act to alter the rates of boomage of the South West Boom Company.

An Act to authorize the trustees of St. John's Church, in Dalhousie, to dispose of certain lands.

An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act to authorize the appointment of a District or Stipendiary Magistrate for the County of Gloucester.

An Act to authorize the appointment of parish officers in the parish of St. Louis, in the County of Kent, for A. D. 1876.

An Act to authorize the County Councils of the several municipalities in the Province of New Brunswick to establish several polling places in each parish in their respective municipalities, for the election of county councillors, and to make bye-laws in relation thereto.

An Act to erect part of the parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, into a separate town or parish.

An Act to establish Parish Courts.

An Act relating to the settlement and support of the poor of the Province.

An Act relating to the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

An Act in amendment of the law relating to solemnization of marriage.

An Act to amend an Act to provide for the establishment of a police force and lock-up house at Caraquet, in the County of Gloucester.

An Act relating to the holding of Circuit Courts for the present year, and in amendment of the practice of the law and of proceedings in Equity.

An Act to consolidate the Public Statutes of New Brunswick.

An Act relating to county and parish rates and assessments for the present year.

An Act to enable the Acts of Assembly to be engrossed on paper.

His Honor then delivered the following speech:—

Mr. President and Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The state of the public business enables me to relieve you, for the present, from further attendance to your Legislative duties.

In giving my assent to the consolidation of the Public Statutes, I take the opportunity of congratulating you upon the completion of a work which has made such large demands upon your time and attention.

The Act for the establishment of parish courts will meet a want long felt in the country for a more summary and inexpensive mode of collecting small debts.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service, including the provision you have made for the erection of a Provincial Normal School, and I trust that it may be found possible to proceed with this important public work during recess.

Mr. President and Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In releasing you from your public labors you have my hearty good wishes for the success of your own pursuits, and I earnestly pray that Providence may continue to vouchsafe to us His guidance and protection.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

MARKET HOUSES.

Now that a new era has arrived in our history by the opening of the I. C. Railway, placing this section of country within easy reach of the outside world at all seasons of the year, it is greatly to be hoped that our people will throw off that sluggishness which has too often been manifested in matters of public interest. Among the improvements needed, Market Houses for Newcastle and Chatham are an actual necessity. It is much to our discredit that farmers and others having produce to dispose of, are compelled to hawk around their wares from street to street, and from house to house, frequently to the injury of the article offered for sale, and are sometimes subjected to the disagreeable necessity of returning home with a portion of their stock unsold. Unless a move is made in this direction, we believe the people of our towns will eventually be of the same opinion. It is not to be expected that country producers will submit to the petty annoyances that invariably result from the "hawking" system which has and which still obtains here, when they can secure a market abroad for their surplus productions. We rank these market houses among the actual necessities of the times. We cannot well do longer without them, and their cost will be more than counterbalanced by the benefits and accommodation they will confer alike on the consumer as well as the producer. In our own town a building might be erected on the Public Square, to serve the double purpose of a market and offices for the use of the County Registrar and Clerk of the Peace, or to any other purpose consistent with public interests; and we may safely venture the assertion, that such a building would in nowise detract from the *beauty* of the present chain-encircled patch humorously designated as our Public Square, which is an eyesore to all persons of taste, and the laughing stock of strangers generally.

These buildings should be erected at an early day, and at the expense of the whole county. Market houses are not erected merely for the benefit of those in whose immediate vicinity they are located, but also for the benefit of the outlying parishes, whose residents have surplus produce and provisions to dispose of, and who cannot do so with satisfaction to themselves, unless public buildings suited to the purpose are provided. We hope that an early move will be made towards the accomplishment of what we now suggest. That market houses are an actual necessity here all must admit. Why, then, should there be any delay in a matter of so much importance.

Northumberland County Council.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Tuesday, 11th April.—Present, the Warden and all the Councillors except Messrs. Campbell and O'Donnell of Ludlow and Archibald of Blissfield. The Warden read letters of excuse from Councillors Archibald and Campbell, also the notice signed by six Councillors in pursuance of which the special meeting was called. Council in Committee of the whole to receive report of Committee and pass Bye-laws. Coun. Fotheringham in the chair. The report of the Bye-law Committee was then read as follows:

To the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland,

"Your Committee appointed at last January meeting to revise and add to the Regulations and Bye-laws relating to the Municipal, Fiscal, Prudential and Sanitary affairs of this County, beg most respectfully to report,

That your Committee have examined all former Regulations procured from the Clerk of the Peace and find that a great number of them have become obsolete, and others have become so altered and amended that considerable time and care were required to collect and arrange the different amendments under one general Bye-law.

That in addition to codifying the former Regulations of sessions, your Committee have made many amendments thereto, and also added a number of new Bye-laws which they deemed necessary for the good government of the County, all of which they trust will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,
E. BURCHISON,
WILLIAM LAWLOR,
W. A. PARK.

Report accepted.

The Council then proceeded to pass the Bye-laws, which were read section by section. A Bye-law relating to contested elections of Councillors passed without amendment.—To the 5th sec., which reads—"That if a majority of the Council shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds to warrant an investigation, a committee shall be appointed &c.," it was moved in amendment by Warden Hutchison, seconded by Councillor Whitney, that the words "a majority" be struck out and "three members" inserted. On division the amendment was lost and original section carried.

A Bye-law relating to attendance of Councillors passed without amendment.

The first 5 sections of a Bye-law defining the duties of certain officers of the Municipal Council passed. On motion, ordered that the consideration of sec. 6, relating to the bond of Secy.-Treas., be postponed. The remaining sections passed.

Passed a Bye-law relating to the management of County lands and buildings.

A Bye-law relating to the going at large of cattle and fowl.

1st sec.—That no horse, mare or gelding, bull, ram, ridgling or goat shall be suffered to go at large, or to graze or be fed on any of the roads, streets or highways in the County, at any season of the year, passed on division.

A discussion took place on the 2nd sec., which provided that no hogs or swine should be suffered to go at large, or to root, graze or be fed at any season of the year in certain parishes, exempting certain parts of certain Nelson, Alnwick and Hardwick, and in these parts to be properly ringed and yoked. Moved in amendment by Coun. Whitney and seconded by the Warden, that no part of the parish of Northesk be exempted. An amendment, that no hogs or swine be permitted to go at large in any part of the County, at any season of the year, was lost on division, and the original section with Whitneys amendment carried. Section amended accordingly.

The 3rd section relating to going at large of sheep and lambs in certain parts of the parishes of Newcastle, Chatham and Alnwick, passed as amended.

To the 4th section which was, that no ox, cow or neat cattle should be allowed to go at large between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of May, in certain parts of the parishes of Chatham and Newcastle, Coun. Whitney moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. Whitney, that the words "1st December" be struck out and "1st November" inserted. After considerable discussion in which Councillors Hutchison, Whitney, Park, Graham and others took part, the amendment was carried by a majority of two as follows: Yeas—Whitney, Somers, Bamford, Parker, Underhill, Graham, Williston, Sullivan (Hardwick), Lea—9. Nays—Crocker, Sullivan (Blackville), Esson, O'Brien, Cook, Lawler, Savoy, Park, 8.

The remaining sections passed without amendment.

Most of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the 1st section of a Bye-law relating to dogs. This section provided that a tax of $1 should be imposed upon the owner, keeper or harbourer of every dog in the County.

Councillor Esson moved, seconded by Crocker, that dogs in the country be exempted, except in cases where any family shall keep more than one dog, in which case they shall pay $1 on every additional dog.

The section and amendment were discussed until 6 o'clock, when a motion to postpone the discussion was carried.

Council adjourned.

Wednesday, 12th.—Council in Committee, Whitney in the chair. A Bye-law relating to cruel treatment of animals, first taken up.

The 1st section which prohibits clipping shearing shaving or singing of horses, sheep and other animals, except during certain months, under a penalty of $20, carried.

Sec. 2 amended so as to read that no person shall overload any beast of burthen or draught, under a penalty not exceeding $10," and passed.

The following Bye-laws were then passed with several amendments.

A Bye-law relating to Protection of Property. A Bye-law relating to nuisances. A Bye-law for prevention of vice and immorality. Councillor Esson appointed chairman.

A Bye-law relating to spirituous liquors was next taken up, and passed section by section, with several slight amendments.—Councillor Hutchison moved, seconded by Councillor Whitney, that a section be added enacting that the Council shall at its July meeting appoint an Inspector of licensed taverns.

It was moved in amendment that the word "shall" be struck out and "may" inserted. The chairman having expressed a desire to take part in the discussion the Warden resumed the chair.

After considerable discussion by Councillors Whitney, Hutchison, Crocker, Lawler, Park, Fotheringham, Esson and Sullivan (Hardwick), a motion to postpone was lost by the casting vote of the Warden.

The amendment was then put, and lost on the following division: Yeas—Park, Sullivan (Blackville), Crocker, Somers, Whitney, Bamford, Underhill—7. Nays—Parker, Esson, O'Brien, Cook, Fotheringham, Lawler, Williston, Sullivan (Hardwick), Savoy—9.

The original motion having been put was also lost by the same vote.

Bye-laws relating to weighers of hay, straw, coals &c., and the measurement of wood, bark &c., passed.

Council adjourned.

Thursday 13th.—Councillor Sullivan of Hardwick, in the chair.

A Bye-law relating to ferries passed with several amendments.

A motion by Councillor Park to reconsider sec. 4 of a Bye-law relating to the going at large of cattle and fowl, carried.

The following resolution was then moved by Councillor Park, seconded by Councillor Lawler. Resolved, that the words "1st day of November and 1st day of May," in sec. 4 of a Bye-law relating to the going at large of cattle and fowl, be struck out, and the words "fifteenth day of November and twentieth day of April" inserted. After considerable discussion in which Councillors Park, Lawler, Hutchison, Fotheringham and Whitney took part the resolution was carried.

A Bye-law relating to exhibitions, passed. This Bye-law provides that the owners and proprietors (non residents of the County) who hold any circus, menagerie or any exhibition or entertainment, at which an admission fee is charged, shall be subject to pay a license fee as follows:

Circus and Menagerie,	$20.00
Circus or Menagerie,	10.00
Side show,	5.00
Entertainment in any Public Hall.	4.00

which amounts are to be collected by the Collector of Rates for the district in which such exhibition is held.

A Bye-law relating to Auctioneers.

1st section amended so as to read, That every Auctioneer residing in Chatham, Newcastle, Nelson and Derby shall pay at the regular January session of the said County all the sum of $20, and in the remaining parts of the County $10 for a license to pursue the business of an auctioneer. Remaining sections passed.

The following Bye-laws were agreed to and passed, viz., a Bye-law relating to bridges. A Bye-law relating to booms. A Bye-law relating to streets, sidewalks and squares. A Bye-law relating to the Alms House and its Commissioners.

The consideration of sec. 6 of a Bye-law defining the duties of certain officers of the Council was resumed, and the amount of the Secy.-Treas. bonds was fixed at $5000.

A Bye-law relating to the management of gaols. A Bye-law for the destruction of thistles and weeds &c. A Bye-law relating to Police in the towns of Newcastle and Chatham, passed; also a Bye-law relating to dogs. This Bye-law imposes a tax of $1 on the owner, keeper or harbourer of every dog in parts of the upper and middle districts of Newcastle and the middle district of Chatham. Amount collected to be paid to Alms House commissioners, for the use of the house when collected. Also, imposing a fine on keepers of ferocious dogs in certain cases, and concerning cases of Hydrophobia or canine madness.

Council adjourned at 7 to meet at 8 p. m.

Thursday evening.—The Warden in the chair.

The following Bye-laws were passed. A Bye-law defining the gaol limits. A Bye-law prescribing the mode of recovering penalties and appropriating the same, and a Bye-law repealing certain Bye-laws and regulations of sessions. A Bye-law defining the fire districts of Newcastle and Chatham.

Ordered that 300 copies of the Bye-laws be printed when sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

Gloucester County Court.

MARCH TERM, 1876, BEFORE JUDGE WILLISTON.

The Queen vs. Andrew Hall.—Mr. DesBrisay, Clerk of the County Court, moved for the trial of the prisoner. Mr. M'Manus appeared for the prisoner. The following Jurymen were sworn: Daniel Sisk, Thomas Gosnell, Felix St. Ceor, John Hinton, John Getty, Hilare Doucett, Patrick Foley, Samuel Miller, Joseph White, Joseph J. Melanson, William W. Smith, Patrick Walsh.

Mr. DesBrisay read the indictment, and opened the case for the Crown. The indictment charged the prisoner with having on the 28th Oct. last, at the parish of Bathurst, feloniously and maliciously set fire to a certain building or erection, that is to say a barn, the property of one Alexander Brown. To which the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The facts, as appeared in evidence, were, that the prosecutor, Brown, resided up the Tattagouche river, in the parish of Bathurst; that James Stack lived below Brown's farm, and Thomas Ward above; that the road from Bathurst up and through the Tattagouche settlement ran across the farms: that Brown was a single man and boarded with Ford, and worked his farm. That the prisoner, on the morning of the 28th, was going to Bathurst with his horse and waggon and gave Brown a passage: that they returned about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, and drove to Ford's, where the prisoner's horse was put up for the night and fed. It appeared they had taken some stimulants in Bathurst, and Brown took home a small flask of whiskey, and both he and the prisoner took some more at Ford's. It did not appear that Brown was the worse of liquor. The prisoner it appeared had taken somewhat more, but was not in a state but that he knew what he was about. They had tea at Ford's, and every thing was agreeable until about bed time, when Ford told the prisoner he could sleep with his sons,—that then he refused to go to bed, and without any provocation, abused Brown and called him offensive names, and Ford put him out of his house. He was admitted again into his house, when he made an attack on Ford's son with a knife, supposing him to be Brown. Ford again put him out of his house, and while in the act of going out of the door, he turned round and said "Brown, I'll have revenge on you, day or night." Within half an hour Brown's barn was all on fire, and with its contents consumed. The prisoner was not at the fire but he came to Stacks without a hat on in about an hour after he was turned out of Ford's house, and expressed surprise that the fire had taken place. His pants were wet nearly to the knees, and there was a puddle of water near the barn. The prisoner gave no account of what he had been about, or where he had been from the time he left Ford's until he came to Stack's. It was proved that no fire had been in or about the barn the previous day nor up to the time of the burning. Mr. DesBrisay addressed the jury for the Crown, and Mr. M'Manus for the prisoner.

The Judge read over the evidence, explained the nature of the offence, and what evidence was necessary to support the indictment; that there was no direct testimony, but the circumstances were such, unexplained and unaccounted for, as to lead directly to the guilt of the prisoner. He directed them to give all the circumstances in evidence their due consideration. If they deemed them so slight and unimportant as not to convince them of the prisoner's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, discharge him. If they came to the conclusion that they do not point directly to the prisoner, acquit him. But if they are of the character which leads to the door of truth, justice commands that they shall give it such weight as in their judgment it deserves, and find the prisoner guilty.

The jury remained out all night and part of the next day, and being unable to agree, were discharged.

The Judge adjourned the Court until the second Tuesday in April, and directed another Jury to be empannelled to try the prisoner.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, the prisoner was again tried; the evidence was the same as given at the previous trial. The jury remained out 3 or 4 hours, returned into Court and acquitted the prisoner, who was then discharged.

☞ Our road commissioner started a man out on Monday to direct the water into proper channels. Had he done so several days previous considerable expense in road repairs might have been saved. As he is a new officer, we do not wish to attach much blame to him in this matter. He has only walked the course chalked out for him by his predecessors, and must learn what is best to be done by experience. We are of the opinion that the entrances to all the drains should be properly covered in at the commencement of winter, thereby preventing the drains from being choked with snow. In the spring, say about the beginning of April, the drains should be opened, and the water directed as far as possible into these drains. This would protect our hills from being annually cut up, and the money thus saved could be expended in instituting much needed improvements in various portions of the town.

COMMERCIAL.—The *Times*' financial article says such a complete stagnation as now prevails in the money market has not been witnessed for a very long time, bankers being at a loss to know in what direction to seek employment for their surplus balances. There is quite a dearth of mercantile bills, and in open market rates are whatever can be obtained over two per cent.

THE ICE.—On Monday night the heavy freshet startod the ice in the upper South West, which came down as far as Indiantown. At that place, it carried away the planking and one tier of logs from Messrs. Call & Miller's steamboat wharf.

☞ Last week two persons named Arney Brown and Jack Amos robbed the clothing store of Mr. J. R. Howie, Fredericton, and attempted to fire the premises. They have been examined, and are committed to appear at the May term of the Supreme Court to answer to the charge of arson.

☞ The Rev. E. Evans, well known here, now Pastor of Exmouth Street Church (Methodist) St. John, has been ill lately. His place was filled on Sunday night by Rev. Dr. Pickard, of Sackville.

☞ The third Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Church, Miramichi Circuit, was held in the Church, Newcastle, on Friday morning last. It was more largely attended than any similar meeting here, Chatham, Newcastle, Derby and the English Settlement being represented. The meeting was for the purpose of preparing a statement of the amount required for the Conferential year, &c. It is anticipated that notwithstanding the presence of an additional minister on the staff this year, and the depressed state of business, the amount needed, over $1500, will be easily raised, if the members of the various congregations take a united interest in the matter. The prospects are at present good. The three young men who arrived here last fall from England, Messrs. Fielder, Pepper and Williams, were recommended by the meeting as suitable Candidates for the Ministry. It is the unanimous wish of the people, as expressed by the delegates, that the Superintendent, Rev. R. S. Crisp, (whose appointment here is at present only temporary) shall be appointed by Conference to labor here next year. The Rev. gentleman's administrations have been very acceptable to the people, and their wish for his return will of course be complied with.

☞ By advertisement in the *Advance* and other Government organs, we notice that Mr. Brydges is prepared to receive offers for placing a steamer, with good accommodation for passengers, freight and mails, on the route between Campbellton and Gaspe, calling at the principal ports on the Bay Chaleur. We are glad to see this move beig made, believing it to be one which will afford accommodation to a very large number of people, and at the same time increase the traffic on the